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15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 24, 1920, Temperature 85°

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 83.

June 24, 1919, Temperature 84°

No. 17,985.

四拜禮 號四廿六六年十二月廿九

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920.

日九初月五申庚文武年九百零九年

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### FIERCE RIOTS IN LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, June 22.  
There has been fierce rioting during the past couple of days at Londonderry, repeated conflicts between Sinn Feiners and the Unionists, rendering movement in the streets very risky. Communications have been interfered with. Troops patrolling the streets constantly intervened to stop disorder temporarily.

### DUBLIN BOMB OUTRAGE.

From midnight till dawn Londonderry was peaceful but at daybreak shooting recommenced. It is officially stated that a bomb outrage occurred at Dublin this morning. A motor was proceeding from Amiens Road Station to Dublin Castle containing Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary and three constables when the driver was fired on in Beresford Place by men armed with revolvers who were concealed behind the pillars of the railway bridge. The first volley wounded both Mr. Roberts and the driver, but not seriously. The latter continued to drive and the fire was returned from the car, whereupon two bombs were thrown with damage that is not stated. No arrests were made.

### NINE CIVILIANS KILLED.

LONDON, June 22.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. O'Neill with regard to the riots at Londonderry, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the County Inspector of Londonderry reported nine civilians killed and 15 to 20 wounded. Brigadier Arthur Campbell, commanding the district, had gone to Londonderry with full discretion to deal with the situation. The Chief Secretary had stated that the force at Londonderry was reported adequate but General Campbell was instructed to ask for whatever force he might think necessary. The Government was satisfied that the Irish Government was using every weapon in their power to deal with the situation.

### BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

### LLOYD GEORGE SATISFIED.

### ALLIES UNITED AND DETERMINED.

LONDON, June 22.  
Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed at Boulogne, prior to his departure, said that the conference had gone very well. The Germans apparently anticipated divided counsels, but they would find the Allies as united and determined as ever. Regarding disarmament, the Conference had taken a very strong line on the basis of the British proposition. The Turkish situation was not grave and was well in hand. He declined to answer a question regarding the lump sum fixed for reparation. Regarding the suggestion that America should forego an amount of the debt due from Britain equal to an amount of the debt due to Britain from France, Mr. Lloyd George said that fresh proposals had been made to Washington but an answer had not been received. He emphasised the fact that the best relations existed between France and Britain.

### SHORTAGE OF CORPSES.

### MEDICAL STUDENTS AT STANDSTILL.

A crisis has arisen in the medical schools at Cambridge, where there are many students but few bodies for them to dissect. If no more are forthcoming it is stated that the work of 300 future doctors will be brought to a standstill. The University, therefore, have appealed to the Guardians of Gressenhall Workhouse, Norfolk, to send any bodies which may be so disposed of by law, to the anatomy school. Lively discussion followed the placing of the proposal before the Guardians. One member made the startling suggestion that it would remove some objections if the Guardians consented to their own bodies being sent for dissection. The Rev. W. A. Ball, who had been a medical student at Cambridge, and some years ago offered his body for the dissecting room, accepted the challenge. He said he had received benefits through bodies having been sent for dissection, and no doubt the sons of some of the older Guardians had also benefited. The Board agreed, by 13 votes to 6, to comply with the request.

### ALL-EUROPE DETECTIVES.

A proposal to create a European organisation of detectives in all European countries for the purpose of dealing with political and other criminals has just been put forward by the Netherlands Government. This proposal has been approved by the British Government.

Holland has already shown great skill in fighting Bolshevism, which has greatly decreased in the last few months, and Lenin is said to have abandoned this little country as a Bolshevik centre for world-propaganda.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Co. TEL. No. 3518.

## THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 3 7/8.  
Today's opening rate 3 7/8.  
On June 21, 1919 3 6.7/15.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

### SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

### JUNE SETTLEMENT DEFERRED.

### [China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 24.  
The June settlement of the Stock Exchange has been deferred until the 29th, in order to facilitate financial arrangements. Ample money is available to execute settlement.

### BUSINESS STABILITY.

### RUMOURS DEPRECATED.

### AMERICAN ACTION IN SHANGHAI.

### [China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 24.  
The Chinese Press gives prominence to a letter from the American Chamber of Commerce deprecating rumours regarding stability of American firms and offering to supply information if desired.

### THE WRITTEN CONTRACT.

### SANCTITY TO BE UPHELD.

### [China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 24.  
A special meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, relative to the request of Chinese piece goods merchants to cancel contracts owing to losses, resolved to dissociate itself from any movement threatening the sanctity of the written contract. The American Chamber is acting in a similar manner. These merchants had previously made immense profits.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### (Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### A CORRECTION.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGGS-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products are manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.  
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.  
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## HYGIENOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT.

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## WASHING FROCKS

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## CHILDREN.

WHITE and COLOURS

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A splendid selection to choose from.

## MARRIAGE.

ENCARNACAO — SIMOES. — On Saturday, June 12, 1920, at Shanghai, Augusto Cesar d'Encarnacao to Marie Lourdes Simoes.

## DEATH.

KUMSOO. — On June 16, 1920, at Shanghai, the dearly beloved wife of Y. S. Kumsoo, aged 33.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920.

## ADVERSARIA.

London is not a city LONDON, in the sense that Paris is. It is a huddle of a human ant-heap, without a corporate soul. It is a crowd of villages, that reminds one of the impenetrable remark, that the goodness of Providence is indicated in the fact that rivers are always made to run by large towns. Kingsway, London's only boulevard, was an inferno. Londoners are painfully parochial, and allowing for a certain metropolitan gloss that comes fortuitously, betray the narrowest characteristics of a Cornish hamlet. The accident that gave London Fleet Street gave it also the bumptious and quite erroneous idea that it is the hub of the empire. It isn't even the hub of the country. There is more hubbub than hub about it. Yet, in one sense it is the cynosure of empire.

All over the empire — and few with gold — know the Empire personally as extensively as we know it — may be not rather pathetic people eager for first-hand impressions of London. What is it really like? Are its biggest buildings really big? Is it true that you can see the Tower, and St. Paul's, and the Houses of Parliament, when 200 miles away? How many times a day could an astute sight-seer see the King and the Lord Mayor? We have actually encountered the old legend that the streets of London are paved with gold; but in general we met notions as naive as sheep farmer in the Falkland Islands understood the theatres to be the biggest and grandest in the world, and regarded us with deep suspicion when we said they were little affairs. The

ten and unsociable. He would, He noted (this was about 60 years ago) the wretched condition of the working classes. He wrote:

"The stranger coming to London for the first time, and seeing the large shops, factories, and many signs of great wealth, may be inclined to think that the English people are rich and prosperous. But when he goes into the country he sees the true state of affairs. The villagers are far more wretched than the poorest of our villagers in Syria. You can read in their news papers about people who have abandoned their children through poverty, and then shut themselves up in their houses, and die of hunger. They are sometimes so poor that they have their children unclothed to save the fee to the parson. This holy official does nothing for his spiritual children except preaching a sermon to them on Sundays. For all his other duties he employs a curate, to whom he pays eighty pounds a year, which is far less than the pay of a bishop's cook in England. Of course, one of the main reasons why the people are so poor is because God Almighty has evidently arranged that all the land should be in the hands of their lords, the nobles and the rich people."

That is strong language. Our good cause. He could be points as generous in praise.

He admired our horses, our hospitals, and our "stately homes." He particularly admired the English spirit of independence, self-respect, and a peculiar characteristic of minding their own business and not interfering in the affairs of others. The war has changed all that. The British bureaucrat is as much of a meddler now as the red-tape Prussian. Our Arab writer likes the way in which mere children go to the police for hell. For the benefit of Hongkong, where the police are just as naturally good and kind but are troubled by unfair regulations and orders, we quote the Arab's comment: "I am certain it is this absence of fear and awe from childhood which is the main factor in making the English people so bold and venturesome in their affairs. An unhealthy fear does not retard the development of their physical and intellectual capacities. For, to implant fear in the hearts of the young is the blasting of tender seedlings by scorching winds (*varavach ur-ribi*).

General education, he points out, makes the common people think too much, and this makes them discontented and seditious. He was a bit of an educator himself, for he left out this family secret:

"Official appointments are given by favouritism and preference, never by right or merit. If a noble or a man of political influence recommends one of his relations for an appointment, the recommendation is sure to be successful. Yet a person of the highest character, learning, and virtue may be much more suitable for the position, and fail to get it because he has no influential friends. Yet Englishmen in high position do not accept bribes. It is known that such a man has taken a bribe he is punished. And it will do him no good even if he offers to pay double the amount of the bribe to pay off."

The reader must decide for himself how far we have changed since then, and how far the changes are real. For us, we murmur: The more it changes, the more it continues to resemble itself."

There are things they but why, cannot alter, cannot spoil, things that are the same to-day and forever, "laughter and the love of friends," the wind on the beach, brother, dawns and sunsets, light and colour and the sense of being alive, all mental assets that contribute to a good stance, as golfers say, or as George Meredith put it, "a sense of standing on legs." There is the appetite for romance and the instinct for adventure, the bubbling spring of youthfulness as unfeeling as the contents of the Widow's Cruse, the philosophy that floss is a blind alley, and that a hundred years hence it will be all the same and will not matter. If you lose this mate, you may win the next one, and meanwhile the pleasure of striving. Your social reformer, poor body, is cast always for the part of Bo Peep; his sheep will stray: all human history writes upon the wall the moral of the nursery rhyme: "Leave 'em alone, and they'll come home, dragging their tails behind 'em." Here, perhaps, is the tragedy, that good men should make good rhymes, and countless parrots repeat them, but none believe them or act upon them. Bo Peep runs, wringing hands, and the rhymers run too, whether to warn the sheep or advise the shepherd, who can say? For all the world is on the run together, the sheep and the shepherd, and the rhymers, and the swine in the country of the Gargoyles; but the moral of that is misleading, for though possessed

with devils, the runners perish not, but return again to repeat themselves, *ad capo* and again *ad capo*, as life is, and as history sheweth to be, a recurrence of decimals, of "those damned dots," or, as the vulgar wit will have it, "one damned thing after another."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sub-lieutenant J. K. Elliott has been appointed to the "Hawkins," flagship of the China Squadron, as an additional officer.

Report from Peking says that President Hsu Shih-chang has received a high Belgian decoration. This is the first time, it is added, that a President of China has received a foreign decoration.

The engagement has been announced in Shanghai of Miss Marjorie W. Hall, of the Margaret Williamson Hospital to the Rev. M. T. Stauffer, M.A., B.D., survey secretary of the Chinese Continuation Committee.

The wedding took place quietly at the Registrar's Office on the 17th inst. of Sergeant Thomas Matthews of the Water Police, and Miss Anna May Brown, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Brown, Outdoor Deputy of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Inspector Cayill charged a Chinese with the murder of Chinese constable No. 343, Young Kai, at Taikoo. The Inspector asked for a formal remand, and the Magistrate fixed June 30 for the hearing of the case.

The light cruiser "Curlew" left Devonport on May 13 for the China Station, being the last of the light cruisers detailed for service with that squadron. Before sailing, several appointments were made to the "Curlew," including Commissioned Gunner J. E. Cox.

F. T. B. Renny-Tailyour, C.B., Royal Engineers, who has just gone on retired pay, served with distinction in the China War of 1900, when he was promoted brevet-lieutenant-colonel, and also in the Burmese and North-West Frontier Expeditions and the late war.

They are well known to us, and as they had often taken the child out and brought it back, we thought there was no harm.

But you told us that the defendants took their luggage with them this time. Surely that should have made you suspicious?

Yes. That was why my wife refused to let the child go. They took it away by force, and when they did not return after a quarter of an hour, I went out to look for them.

Did you see them take the child away? — Yes.

And did you nothing to prevent them? — No, I was having my meal at the time.

Did you see them take their luggage and the condensed milk with them?

They took them down first, and while the second defendant looked after the luggage at the foot of the stairs first defendant took the child.

How do you know that?

When I came home at noon for my tiffin, I saw the second defendant sitting at the foot of the staircase, with a rattan basket and two tins of milk by her side. I took no notice then. When I entered my cubicle, I saw the first defendant playing with my child. After a while, she asked permission to take it out to drink some tea. My wife, who had seen them take their luggage downstairs, refused, saying the child was ill. The first defendant persisted, saying she would not be long, and eventually took the child away by force.

His Worship: You did not prevent them? — No, I was having my meal at the time. After my meal, I went out to look for the child and the defendant. I visited every Railway Station and wharf, but could not find them. I then made a report to the Police and returned home.

In the course of a conversation at homesaid the witness, a female lodger that she knew where the defendants' mother lived in Macao. On the following day he tried to raise some money to go to Macao to find his child, but failed. After several days, he managed to get some money, and on May 29 went to Macao. He made enquiries at Macao, and found the defendants' mother. He asked her about her daughters, and she told him that they were bad women, and she had nothing to do with them. When he told her about her daughters having kidnapped his child, she appeared unconcerned, and told him he could do what he liked with them if he succeeded in finding them. He urged her to help him trace his child, but she refused. He reported the matter to the Macao Police, but was told that the defendants' mother could not be arrested, as she had nothing to do with the matter. He had to find the guilty persons. He then started a systematic search for the defendants, but was not successful.

The second defendant said she was staying in Macao until June 14, on which day he set out early in the morning to make another search before returning to Hongkong. He engaged a ricksha and drove to a place called Wanchap. When nearing a marsh, he saw the second defendant standing outside with one arm resting on the door. As his ricksha drew near, the second defendant, who had not noticed his approach, went inside. Passing the door of the marsh, he peeped in,

and saw the two defendants sitting inside. His child was also there. He at once drove to the Police Station and reported the discovery of the defendants. Two constables were sent out with him, and the defendants were arrested in the marsh. The case was heard the same day. He informed the Magistrate that the child was kidnapped in Hongkong, and was told that the case could not be dealt with in Macao. He was instructed to come to Hongkong and institute extradition proceedings. He came to Hongkong that same night and reported to the local Police. Extradition proceedings were then started, and the defendants were brought over.

Asked if she had any questions to ask the witness, the first defendant said she did not know the complainant neither did she kidnap his child. She was brought to Hongkong by an elderly woman to get married. She stayed here fifteen days, and failing to find a husband decided to return to Macao. The old woman asked her to do her the favour of taking the child to Macao, and wait for her there. She did so, but the old woman never came.

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After the child's mother had given

evidence corroborating her husband's

statement, the Magistrate committed both defendants for trial at the next

Criminal Sessions.

## ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

## TWO SISTERS CHARGED.

## ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison yesterday afternoon, the hearing was begun in a case in which two Chinese women were charged with kidnapping an infant from No. 155, Portland Street, Yau-mati, and taking it to Macao, where they were arrested.

Inspector Cayill prosecuted, and the defendants who were world not represented by Counsel, both pleaded "not guilty."

The child's father said that the defendants, who were sisters, occupied a cubicle at No. 155 Portland Street, Yau-mati, where he and his wife and child also lived. The defendants, who were friendly with them, were in the habit of taking their child out. On May 24, they asked permission to take the child out for a while, but witness's wife refused, giving the excuse that the child was ill. The defendants persisted, and eventually took the child out by force. They promised to bring it back soon. After quarter of an hour had passed, and they did not return, witness's wife became anxious. Witness therefore went out to look for the defendants.

His Worship: Why should your wife become anxious after such a short absence, if, as you say, the defendants were in the habit of taking the child out and had always brought it back?

Witness: Our suspicion was aroused by the fact that the defendants had, two days previous to the day in question, bought several tins of condensed milk to take to the country. My wife thought that probably they had intended to kidnap the child, and bought the milk to feed it with. Our suspicion was strengthened when the defendants took the tins of milk with them.

His Worship: Did they not take their luggage with them too? — Yes.

I can't understand, why, in the circumstances you should allow your child to go with them at all.

They are well known to us, and as they had often taken the child out and brought it back, we thought there was no harm.

But you told us that the defendants took their luggage with them this time. Surely that should have made you suspicious?

Yes. That was why my wife refused to let the child go. They took it away by force, and when they did not return after a quarter of an hour, I went out to look for them.

Did you see them take the child away? — Yes.

And did you nothing to prevent them? — No, I was having my meal at the time.

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When I came home at noon for my tiffin, I saw the second defendant sitting at the foot of the staircase, with a rattan basket and two tins of milk by her side. I took no notice then. When I entered my cubicle, I saw the first defendant playing with my child. After a while, she asked permission to take it out to drink some tea. My wife, who had seen them take their luggage downstairs, refused, saying the child was ill. The first defendant persisted, saying she would not be long, and eventually took the child away by force.

His Worship: You did not prevent them? — No, I was having my meal at the time. After my meal, I went out to look for the child and the defendant. I visited every Railway Station and wharf, but could not find them. I then made a report to the Police and returned home.

In the course of a conversation at homesaid the witness, a female lodger that she knew where the defendants' mother lived in Macao. On the following day he tried to raise some money to go to Macao to find his child, but failed. After several days, he managed to get some money, and on May 29 went to Macao. He made enquiries at Macao, and found the defendants' mother. He asked her about her daughters, and she told him that they were bad women, and she had nothing to do with them. When he told her about her daughters having kidnapped his child, she appeared unconcerned, and told him he could do what he liked with them if he succeeded in finding them. He urged her to help him trace his child, but she refused. He reported the matter to the Macao Police, but was told that the defendants' mother could not be arrested, as she had nothing to do with the matter. He had to find the guilty persons. He then started a systematic search for the defendants, but was not successful.

The second defendant said she was staying in Macao until June 14, on which day he set out early in the morning to make another search before returning to Hongkong. He engaged a ricksha and drove to a place called Wanchap. When nearing a marsh, he saw the second defendant standing outside with one arm resting on the door. As his ricksha drew near, the second defendant, who had not noticed his approach, went inside. Passing the door of the marsh, he peeped in,

and saw the two defendants sitting inside. His child was also there. He at once drove to the Police Station and reported the discovery of the defendants. Two constables were sent out with him, and the defendants were arrested in the marsh. The case was heard the same day. He informed the Magistrate that the child was kidnapped in Hongkong, and was told that the case could not be dealt with in Macao. He was instructed to come to Hongk

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met to-day June 24 at noon. H. E. the Governor presided and there were present—

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Mr. Gen. Ventris;

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher;

The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp;

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. D. W. Tratman;

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax;

The Director of Education, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving;

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook;

Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe;

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak;

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr;

W. J. Carr, Clerk of Councils.

## M. C. PRESENTED.

His Excellency: Before we proceed with the business I have a very pleasant duty to perform in presenting Major Eric Hudson, Machine Gun Corps, the Military Cross for services in France and Salonica, by command of H.M. King.

His Excellency then pinned on the decoration and congratulated the recipient.

## REPORTS.

The following reports for 1919 were laid on the table by the Colonial Secretary: report on the New Territories; report of the Director of Education; report on the Botanical and Forestry Department; report on the assessment for the year 1920-1921.

MR. LOWE'S QUESTIONS.

In accordance with notice given at the last meeting of the Council, Mr. A. R. Lowe asked the following questions:

(1) In view of the fact that a strong local Commission appointed by the officer Administering the Government, reported in on about March, 1919, their findings regarding the emoluments of the public service of the Colony, and having regard to the fact that such emoluments are defrayed out of local revenue and not out of Imperial Funds, will the Government lay on the table the following documents, viz., the Report of the Commissioners; the despatches from the Secretary of State dealing with such report?

(2) Will the Government have regard to the desire of the taxpayers that the public servant should be remunerated on a fair and reasonable basis only, and in view of the undoubtedly dissatisfaction still existing amongst several classes of such servants as a result of the Secretary of State's decision, lay on the table a statement showing in what respect the recommendations of the Commission differ from the directions of the Secretary of State?

(3) Will the Government state on broad lines what financial assistance they are prepared to make to assist applicants desiring to build houses for their own occupation and also how many of such applications have been received to date, specifying how many of such have been accepted or refused or with which they are still in treaty?

(4) How many patients resident in Kowloon have been inmates of the Government and other hospitals in Victoria during 1919 and what steps, if any, have been taken to further a scheme for a general and maternity hospital at Kowloon?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

1. and 2. Certain matters connected with the revision of salaries still form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Government is not at present in a position to lay any papers on the table.

The general recommendations of the Commission have for the most part been accepted, and, where they have been modified, the modifications have as a rule been to the advantage of the officers concerned.

The approved arrangement as regards rent of Government quarters, that the officer pays at the rate of 6% of his salary, is considerably more favourable than that recommended by the Commission. The question of the rent allowances in respect of houses not belonging to the Government is not settled, but the existing arrangement, which continues in force for the time being, leaves the civil servant in a better position than he would be in if the Commission's proposals were adopted.

The Commission recommended that duty pay, personal allowances, and other preferred payments should be abolished, and this recommendation has been adopted.

The Commission recommended the grant of free quarters on a slightly more liberal scale than that which has been adopted. The Government has, in this matter, adhered to its established practice of granting free quarters only to subordinate officers, and to officers such as the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital, who are required to live in proximity to the place where they work.

The Commission recommended the fixing of exchange at 2/-, on the ground that this rate was adopted by the leading commercial firms in the Colony, and the rate has been fixed accordingly.

The question of leave of absence is not settled—but the arrangements will be at least as favourable as those recommended by the Commission.

Free passages have been granted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission.

The salaries approved for the senior officers are in some cases lower than those recommended by the Commission. There is, however, the counterbalancing factor that a system of annual increments has been adopted throughout the service, whereas the Commission recommended in many cases triennial or biennial increments.

The salaries of the European Clerical Staff are in some cases somewhat lower than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Nursing Staff are those recommended by the Commission, with the exception that the incremental rate of increase in the case of Nursing Sisters is more rapid than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of subordinate officers in the Public Works Department, Sanitary Department, Imports and Exports Department, Supreme Court, Harbour Department, Medical Department, Volunteers, and Railway Department are in almost every case those recommended by the Commission with the exception that in some instances the incremental rate of increase is better than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police are very much better than those recommended by the Commission, the largest increase over the Commission's figures being 60 per cent. in the case of the initial salary of a Sub-Inspector.

The emoluments of the Indian Police are better than those recommended by the Commission, except in the case of the Inspectors.

The salaries of the Chinese Police are a little better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police were formerly much lower than those of officers of similar standing in other departments; with the result that men were continually seeking transfer in order to get better pay elsewhere.

The relative position of the Police and of officers in other departments had been more or less equalised by the grant of a number of allowances to the Police for special duties of various kinds; and it would seem that the Commissioners, in making their recommendations, did not appreciate the extent to which the emoluments of the men would be affected by the cessation of the allowances, which they proposed to abolish.

The Police have now been brought into line with other departments as regards substantive salary, on the understanding that special payments and allowances of all kinds are abolished, with the exception of those for Fire Brigade, language, and medals.

The salaries of the European Prison Warders are better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Indian Prison Staff are not yet settled.

The questions under reply refer to the undoubtedly dissatisfaction which still exists amongst several classes of the Service as a result of the Secretary of State's decision. It appears to be the case, as regards the European Subordinate Officers, that the main ground of discontent lies in the fact that the proportionate increase is much greater in the case of Police salaries than it is elsewhere, and men have complained that they have resigned from the Police to better themselves, only to find that they would have been as well or better off if they had remained where they were.

The fact that a number of applications have recently been received from men in the Navy and Army for posts as Prison Warders points to the conclusion that the conditions for unskilled labour are not less attractive locally than they are in the United Kingdom. As regards skilled labour and more especially professional men the rates at home are at the present time very high but it must be remembered that the supply of trained men was interrupted during the war, and it is possible that, when the supply again meets the demand, the rate of remuneration will fall. The Government is watching the situation very carefully, in the light of its present experience in engaging men from home to fill vacant posts, and various readjustments may be found necessary.

As is stated in the questions, the emoluments of the Service are defrayed out of money provided by the tax-payers, and it is the aim of the Government, as guardian of that money, to expend it in such a manner as to ensure, on the one hand that efficiency is not sacrificed to economy, and on the other that there is no waste; the measure of its ultimate success being found in the standard of public service which is maintained. I may add that since the foregoing reply was written a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that he is prepared, in view of the recent violent fluctuations in exchange, to consider proposals for a sliding scale of exchange. In the meantime he agrees to an increase of 7 per cent. on sterling salaries, or in other words to an exchange rate of \$10.70 to the pound sterling, while the dollar is between 3s. 4d. and 4s.

3. The Committee which was appointed on the 26th March reported on the 5th May. They received thirty-two applications, twenty-three of which were in respect of private residences; and they recommended that these latter applications should be the subject of careful enquiry by the Government and that assistance should be given where it is received.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a second time and passed in all stages without amendment.

The salaries approved for the senior officers are in some cases lower than those recommended by the Commission. There is, however, the counterbalancing factor that a system of annual increments has been adopted throughout the service, whereas the Commission recommended in many cases triennial or biennial increments.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a second time and passed in all stages without amendment.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

The ss "Kwangsang," Capt. Bichard, 1,428 tons, arrived this morning at 8.30 a.m. from Swatow with 400 tons of general cargo and 39 baskets of mail.

The ss "Arabia Maru," Capt. Saitow, 5,993.02 tons, arrived this morning at 6.30 a.m. from Shanghai with 233 tons of general cargo.

The ss "Tungshing," Capt. H. Udden, 758 tons, arrived this morning at 8.15 a.m. from Shanghai with 450 tons of general cargo.

## DEPARTURES.

The ss "Hopsang," (Capt. Ferguson) sailed for Shanghai via Swatow at 10 a.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

The ss "Namsang," (Capt. Liddell) sailed for Calcutta via Singapore at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

## SOCIETIES' ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to Societies. He mentioned that the object was to repeal the Bill of 1911, which had not accomplished the objects expected. It had failed to give the increased control expected.

It had probably driven several undesirable societies underground.

Hon. Mr. Lowe asked how the capital outlay was arrived at. Was it the cost of the land on present valuation or the cost of the land as originally paid.

The Colonial Secretary: The cost at the present time as far as we know is the value of the land.

4. The number is Europeans 54, Asiatics 287.

A preliminary plan for a hospital at Kowloon has been prepared, but the question of a site is not settled. On the 31st March the Public Works Committee inspected two areas, one on the hill-side to the north-west of King's Park and one to the north of Chuk Un in the neighbourhood of Kowloon City. They recommended that the latter area should be selected.

As the matter is one primarily affecting residents of Kowloon, it was referred to the Kowloon Residents' Association, who have forwarded to the Government a report by two Medical Practitioners. The report condemns the Chuk Un site on the ground of its inaccessibility, it being stated that a hospital five miles distant from the centre of Kowloon offers little, if any, advantage over hospitals in Hongkong; and it is also considered a serious disadvantage that patients should be so far removed from their own doctors.

A site to the east of Yau-mati Railway Station is recommended, as fulfilling certain essential conditions which the report predicates, namely accessibility, elevation, quietness and space. The Director of Public Works has been asked to forward a report regarding this site.

The question of admitting of maternity cases to the Kowloon hospital has not been decided.

## TRADE MARKS.

Moving the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance 1919, the Attorney General said the bill belonged to the class of temporary war legislation, rendered necessary by the circumstances arising out of the war and would be temporary in operation.

The bill contained two substantive clauses dealing with German, Austrian and Hungarian trade marks. The other clause was of a general nature. Clause 2 dealt with the difficulty which had arisen in connection with marks belonging to nationals of those states, which had expired and had not been renewed.

The present law required that before a mark could be removed from the register, the Registrar had to give notice of the intention to remove it. The time for giving these notices had now expired and they had to be given a certain interval before the expiration of the trade mark. It was no good sending notices to the former address of the owner in Hongkong, while addresses in Germany were not known. All these marks were in 1917 vested in the custodian but notice to him would be virtually useless as he had no means of communicating with the former owners, and no fund or authority to pay the fees for renewal.

The object of the clause was to provide that failure to give notice in the Gazette should not be a bar to the removal of such marks which had expired and were not renewed within a year of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Under Article 307 of the Treaty of Versailles, a minimum of one year after the coming into force of the Treaty may be accorded to the nationals of all belligerents without extension of time or penalty to enable such persons to accomplish any necessary act.

Clause 3 of the bill would give the Government power to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to this Article of the Treaty should any applications under it be received.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a second time and passed in all stages without amendment.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE Management of the "CHINA MAIL" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent. during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent. and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "CHINA MAIL" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "CHINA MAIL," will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 25th June. This is necessitated by the

## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS—

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).

From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required. Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tice, Coor &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.  
NEW YORK.

## S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILADING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

## FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BIOJIN MARU"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 16th July.

## FOB JAVA.

S.S. "HONCHO MARU"

Sailing on or about 26th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS WITH TRANSPIRINT AT CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight &amp; Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS  
BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880) SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marseilles). Sunday, 11th July.

ALPS MARU Tuesday, 7th Sept.

## BUENOS AIRES Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU Sunday, 6th August.

CHICAGO MARU Tuesday, 14th September.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore

BIRMA MARU Sunday, 18th July.

SAIM MARU Beginning of August.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

Service.

SEISEN MARU Friday, 2nd July.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Island.

MADRAS MARU Saturday, 26th June.

## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo overland to the U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU Tuesday, 28th June.

ARIZONA MARU Saturday, 17th July.

## NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU Saturday, 3rd July.

## JAPAN PORTS—Moff, Kobe Yokohama, Yokohama.

KOHSOKU MARU (Yokohama, Kobe) Friday, 28th June.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

at the Harbour Office.

KALIO MARU Sunday, 27th June.

## TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SCOSHU MARU Thursday, 1st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA,

Manager No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,  
SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABO" (Cargo only) July 2nd.

"HWAH PING" July 4th.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to

## THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

113 Compton Road Central.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TO MAIL	STEAMERS	TO MAIL
SOURABAYA & SAMARANG	TAIPO WAN YI	JUNE 25, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	TAIPO	JUNE 26, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA & ILOILO	HANTANG	JUNE 28, at 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOU & TIENTSIN	HUCHOW	JUNE 28, at 4 p.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOU & HAIPHONG	KAPONG	JUNE 29, at 9 a.m.	
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUOKOW	SHANTUNG	JUNE 29, at 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & HANGKOK	CHIANG	JUNE 29, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SUNGKING	JULY 1, at Noon.	

SALOON ACCOMMODATION AND CABIN. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS IN SALOON AND STATE-ROOMS. REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI (THREE WEEKLY) AND TSINGTAO (WEEKLY), TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL YANTZEE AND NORTHERN CHINA PORTS. PASSENGERS ARE LANDED IN SHANGHAI, AVOIDING THE INCONVENIENCE OF TRANSHIPMENT AT WOOSUNG.

RANGKOK LINE—WEAKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM BANGKOK VIA SWATOW.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEHATLAND MONTANA" About July 12th.

"ENDICOTT" About July 15th.

"EIKON" About Aug. 12th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ABERGOS" About July 4th.

"PAWLET" About July 20th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

AGENTS.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

(16,000 tons). (11,000 tons). (10,000 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 19th 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1844.

Prince's Building, Ice House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. &amp; Agent 1811.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF FAST, HIGH CLASS COAST STEAMERS HAVING GOOD

ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS IN STATEROOMS AND SALOONS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAILOONG Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 p.m.

HAIHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 29th June, at 3 p.m.

HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 2nd July, at 2 p.m.

LEAVING.

AMOY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE FROM THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PLAZA).

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE APPLY TO

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA &amp; NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DECEMBER 1920. ABOUT SAILING.

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 25. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 28.

S.S. WEST HICKA Aug. 20. S.S. WEST HICKA Aug. 23.

S.S. VINTA Sept. 12. S.S. VINTA Sept. 15.

S.S. WEST HICKTON Oct. 7. S.S. WEST HICKTON Oct. 10.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS;

NO TRANSHIPMENT ON ROUTE.

SHIPSIDE CONNECTION WITH THE SALISBURY, SANTA FE AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS.

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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## SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES**

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALMARA"	8,000	28th June	MARSEILLE, LONDON & Awerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July	MARSEILLE, LONDON & Awerp.
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th July	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	8,800	28th July	MARSEILLE, LONDON & Awerp.
"KALYAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	MARSEILLE, LONDON & Awerp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MADRAS"	6,900	4th July	Strait, Rangoon and Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	20th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	20th June	Kobe direct.
"DILWARA"	8,200	3rd July	Shanghai and Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,400	5th July	Shanghai only.
"JETPORE"	8,000	13th July	Shanghai and Japan.
	8,500	14th July	Shanghai and Japan.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by E.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

23, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

**SEATTLE & VICTORIA** via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chinese, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Friday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KABA MARU ..... Saturday, 28th June, at Noon.

KAMO MARU ..... Friday, 4th July, at Noon.

IYO MARU ..... Friday, 3rd July, at Noon.

**HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ..... Friday, 9th July.

**MELBOURNE & SYDNEY** via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ..... Wednesday, 29th June, at 11 a.m.

**NEW YORK & HAVANA** via Kobe, Yokohama, Muntoro, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ..... Beginning of July.

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO** via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ..... Friday, 2nd July.

**CALCUTTA & RANGOON** via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ..... Monday, 29th June.

**JAPAN PORTS**—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA**.

PENANG MARU ..... Thursday, 24th June.

ATSUTA MARU ..... Thursday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
S. YASUDA, Manager  
TELEPHONE No. 492 & 500.

## SHIPPING

**CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN  
SERVICES, LTD.**

For VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.

VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

**S. S. "MATTAWA"**

Will sail from HONGKONG on or about 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U.S. overland points.

For freight apply to:

P. A. COX,  
Acting General Agent,  
C. P. O. S., Ltd.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"PERSIA."

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID,

ADEN and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before 22nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Undersigned on

or before the 10th inst. or they will

not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on the

28th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard and

Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 22, 1920.

## SHIPPING

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... WEDNESDAY, July 1st.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8th.

(ALSO)

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST CONOB" ..... Beginning of June for Baltimore via

Suez and usual Ports of call.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE:

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Points in the United

States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havre,

Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Cable Address "SOLANO"

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## TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

## FOR

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

## "MAQUAN" 3rd July.

## "WEST IVAN" 25th July.



## Washing Ties \*

The sort that keep both shape and colour through many a "tubbing."

Very attractive assortment.

For Bows - - 25c, 75c each  
For Knots 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each

**MACKINTOSH**  
& CO., LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road. Telephone 29.

### CHINESE SLANG.

#### SUBTLE POINT DISCUSSED IN COURT.

A Chinese constable was yesterday afternoon charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, on remand, with the unlawful possession of a revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition, or, in the alternative, misconduct as a police officer.

Detective Sub-Inspector Murphy prosecuted and Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the defence. Mr. C. F. Mason watched the proceedings in the interest of a witness.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Sub-Inspector Murphy said that on the morning of June 15, Sergeant Fender and a party of police constables executed a search warrant at No. 30, Lower Lascar Row. While the searchers were engaged on the first floor of the house, they heard a commotion as if something heavy was being thrown down the air shaft at the back of the house. Going to the back yard, Sergeant Fender discovered a parcel containing the revolver (produced), and a box containing 50 rounds of ammunition. His case, said the Inspector, would be that the defendant was the person who threw the parcel from the second floor of the house. The defendant attempted to leave the premises as Sergeant Fender and his men entered the second floor of the house, but was intercepted on the staircase. On the floor was found a quantity of prepared non-Government opium and opium cass belonging to the principal tenant of the house and did not form part of the charge against the defendant.

Evidence was then taken. The first witness called was the wife of the principal tenant of the house, who said that on the night of June 14, the defendant came to look for her husband and on being told that he had gone to Canton, went away. Her husband returned to Hongkong the same evening. Early on the morning of June 15, while her husband was still asleep, the defendant called again and wanted to waken her husband, saying he had some important business; but she objected and the defendant again went away. Two hours later, while witness and her husband were sitting in their cubicle talking, the defendant came in, and producing a revolver, said: "Ngo tsang-cho nee chee-pai chui."

This was translated by the interpreter as "I have stolen this revolver."

His Worship: Surely "tsang" means "polish."

The interpreter: In this instance it is a slang word meaning "got by an unlawful means." ("Tsang" here corresponds with the English slang "swipe" and the sentence can be literally translated as "I have 'swiped' this revolver.")

Continuing her evidence, the witness said the defendant asked them to act as brokers for the sale of the weapon, but she refused to have anything to do with it. Just then they heard a voice saying: "The Police have come." The defendant at once wrapped the revolver in a newspaper and threw it down the air shaft. The ammunition was also thrown out. Her husband and two other men were smoking opium at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto, witness said she did not know that her husband had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for armed robbery and subsequently banished. If that was so, said witness, it must have been before she married him. He had been an exemplary husband since their marriage. It was not true that the Police had searched her premises.

### HONGKONG AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR MONEY ORDERS.

#### A CRITICISM.

The *Japan Chronicle* of June 15th has the following comment:

One of the most unsatisfactory arrangements ever made was the creation of a sort of clearing-house for money-orders in Hongkong. If one has to remit money between Japan and India, Australia, New Zealand, and heaven knows what other places into the bargain, the order goes through Hongkong, which re-transmits it to the addressee, sending along a form so scantly filled in that the addressee cannot tell whom the money is from. There is, of course, a considerable delay in the process, as there are not boats every day. But worse than this is the fact that one never knows how much money will arrive at its destination. Exchange between gold-using countries is easy enough, but when it is converted into silver and changed back again it always loses something in the act. Before the war it was bad enough. People used to ask at the post office how much was necessary in order that the addressee might receive such and such a sum; but when it was received, it was always a little short. Nowadays it is frequently quite a lot short. We do not say that Hongkong cheats, but there is always a loss on exchange, and the loss is somewhat accentuated in these days. A little while ago, for instance, a visitor took \$9 into a local bank for conversion into yen. It was found immediately after that sterling was required, so the money was changed again, with the result that in half an hour \$9 became \$8 10s. This is what apparently happens to the money orders in Hongkong. And anyhow, it is an antediluvian device for delaying transmission, causing loss and annoyance, and giving the postal officials extra trouble. Hongkong, we suppose, has its uses, but fiddling with our money orders is not among them.

The present price of newspaper manufactured in British mills is £1 per lb., or \$58 6s. 8d. per ton. For every ton of paper made in Britain a ton of coal is used, and the price of conversion in British mills is over £12 per ton. The increase in the price of coal will, of course, add still further to the cost of paper. Before the war the cost of paper was roughly 1d. per lb., or \$10 per ton.

The United States supplies itself with about two-thirds of its own paper requirements, and takes the rest from Canada. The Dominion used to supply a considerable quantity to this country, but very little is coming here now. Canada has a ready market in the United States.

At one time the United States supplied England with certain quantities of paper, but we are receiving none from that source now. A good deal of pulp is coming from Canadian pulp mills to the paper mills of the United Kingdom, but not nearly as much as we want. We are practically thrown back on Scandinavia and Finland for our main supplies, and it may be said that the Scandinavians and the Finns are "making hay while the sun shines."

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### HARBOUR "RULE OF THE ROAD."

#### INTERNATIONAL AIR RACE.

Before the Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) at the Marine Court this morning, the master of Naval yard launch No 2, was charged at the instance of Sergeant Matthews with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road in the harbour of the Colony at 4 p.m. on the 21 inst.

The Sergeant giving evidence, said that on the afternoon in question he was on duty in the harbour in a Police launch. He was going through the men-of-war anchorage when he saw the defendant's launch steaming across his vessel going from port to starboard. Seeing the possibility of a collision, he turned his launch to starboard and cleared the defendant's launch. Although the defendant blew two blasts, he did not alter his helm. Witness replied to the defendant's signal with four blasts, and called upon him to stop. He did so, and witness went alongside and spoke to the defendant, and after getting his name, issued a summons against him.

The defendant, whilst pleading "guilty", said that he had a launch on his port side, going towards Kowloon, at the time. Another factor which was against him was that the tide was strong to westward. His Worship thought that was no excuse and sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$10 or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. The defendant was also required to pass a further examination before his certificate could be issued to him.

### THE CANTON FUNDS.

#### HONGKONG THEATRE.

Last night another 5-part Triangle film, "Paddy O'Hara", featuring William Desmond, was screened in the proposed South-western University. Allotted for the use of the University the sum of Tls. 850,000. Upon receipt of this letter, the three directors of the University wrote to Mr. Chiang Shih-chiao, who claims to represent the South-western Government, asking him to hand over the money thus allotted.

It may be remembered that Mr. Chiang, obtained injunctions in various law courts in Hongkong and Shanghai restraining Dr. Wu from dealing with the Canton funds, and apparently the whole subject may once more become a centre of public interest.—N. C. D. News.

### WORLD SHORTAGE OF PAPER.

#### A 500% RISE IN PRICE.

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At one time the United States supplied England with certain quantities of paper, but we are receiving none from that source now. A good deal of pulp is coming from Canadian pulp mills to the paper mills of the United Kingdom, but not nearly as much as we want. We are practically thrown back on Scandinavia and Finland for our main supplies, and it may be said that the Scandinavians and the Finns are "making hay while the sun shines."

The only remedy for the present high cost of paper is the opening up of more forests. As long as

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

## JAPAN PORTS.

June 28.	I. C. S. N. Yaching.
25.	O. S. K. Kosen Maru.
29.	N. Y. S. (O. C. O.) Riojou M.
30.	P. & O. S. Albans.
July 1.	P. & O. Torille.
1.	N. Y. S. Atsuta Maru.
2.	P. & O. Labore.
3.	N. Y. S. (D. & Co.) Banri M.
4.	P. & O. (D. & Co.) Filina.
5.	P. & O. Bellerophon.
6.	M. V. Amazon.
7.	P. & O. Kalyan.
8.	P. & O. Jeypora.
16.	J. C. J. L. Tjulak.
19.	P. & O. Tadaka.
20.	N. Y. S. Dertan Maru.
21.	N. Y. S. Aki Maru.
July 22.	L. C. S. N. Yaching.
22.	P. & O. Astoria.
27.	N. Y. S. (D. & Co.) Riojou M.
28.	N. Y. S. Andre Lebon.
29.	P. & O. Ningchow.
Aug. 1.	P. & O. Theben.
15.	M. V. Paul Lecat.
19.	P. & O. Lycor.
Sept. 1.	P. & O. Empyulus.

## AMERICAN PORTS.

June 26.	C. P. O. S. Mattawa.
25.	O. S. K. Arabi Maru.
July 1.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
3.	W. L. Nagato.
10.	A. L. Wheatland.
13.	A. L. Arizone Maru.
17.	O. P. S. Empress of Japan.
20.	W. L. West Ivan.
21.	A. L. Eldridge.
22.	O. P. S. Empress of Asia.
Aug. 1.	A. L. Elkton.
12.	C. P. O. S. Montezie.
28.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
Sept. 14.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan.
23.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Asia.
Oct. 21.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
26.	C. P. O. S. Montezie.

## VICTORIA.

June 26.	C. P. O. S. Mattawa.
25.	N. Y. S. Arabi Maru.
July 1.	N. Y. S. (O. C. O.) Tajima Maru.
3.	W. L. Nagato.
10.	A. L. Wheatland.
13.	A. L. Arizone Maru.
17.	O. P. S. Empress of Japan.
20.	W. L. West Ivan.
21.	A. L. Eldridge.
22.	O. P. S. Empress of Asia.
Aug. 1.	A. L. Elkton.
12.	C. P. O. S. Montezie.
28.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
Sept. 14.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan.
23.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Asia.
Oct. 21.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
26.	C. P. O. S. Montezie.

## SEATTLE.

June 28.	O. S. K. Arabi Maru.
25.	N. Y. S. Tajima Maru.
July 3.	W. L. Nagato.
5.	N. Y. S. K. Katori Maru.
10.	A. L. Endicott.
13.	A. L. Wheatland.
16.	S. K. Arizone Maru.
23.	W. L. West Ivan.
26.	A. L. Eldridge.
Aug. 1.	A. L. Elkton.
12.	C. P. O. S. Montezie.
28.	C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia.
Sept. 29.	B. F. Taltybius.
Oct. 29.	B. F. Taltybius.
Nov. 29.	B. F. Taltybius.

## TACOMA.

June 25.	O. S. K. Arabi Maru.
25.	N. Y. S. Tajima Maru.
July 10.	A. L. Endicott.
13.	A. L. Wheatland.
17.	O. S. K. Arizone Maru.
22.	W. L. West Ivan.
26.	A. L. Eldridge.
Aug. 10.	A. L. Elkton.

## PORTLAND.

July 4.	A. L. Abercos.
25.	A. L. Pawlet.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

June 28.	S. & D. Eastern Trader.
July 5.	T. K. K. Perini Maru.
10.	D. L. Higo.
12.	D. L. West Harts.
15.	T. K. K. Kijin Maru.
17.	T. K. K. Perini Maru.
18.	G. M. S. Colombia.
22.	G. M. S. China.
25.	C. M. S. Nanking.
Sept. 6.	T. K. K. Shinyo Maru.

## LOS ANGELES.

July 22.	L. A. P. N. West Montauk.
Aug. 22.	L. A. P. N. West Hixton.
Sep. 15.	L. A. P. N. Vinolia.
Oct. 10.	L. A. P. N. West Hixton.

## VALPARAISO.

(VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SINGAPORE, CALIAO, AMICA & ILOCOS).	
July 15.	T. K. K. Kiyoi Maru.

## NEW YORK.

(VIA PANAMA)	
June 29.	A. L. Wytheville.

July 3.	S. & D. Amazon Maru.
8.	S. & D. Grace Dollar.
12.	B. F. Pak Link.
Sept. 17.	D. L. Meriville Dollar.
Oct. 9.	D. L. Harold Dollar.

## (VIA SUEZ)

July 7.	B. F. Denicalon.
BOSTON.	

June 29.	A. L. Wytheville.
July 3.	S. & D. Grace Dollar.
12.	B. F. Pak Link.
Sept. 17.	D. L. Meriville Dollar.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.	
Aug. 12.	L. T. (D. & Co.) Filina.

## GENOA.

July 13.	B. F. Knight Templar.
22.	B. F. Democres.
28.	J. M. Genghiz.
Aug. 4.	B. F. Bosphorus.
Sept. 21.	B. F. Ordos.
Oct. 19.	B. F. Titan.

## MARSEILLES.

June 27.	N. Y. K. Kitano Maru.
27.	M. M. Fortbos.
28.	P. & O. Karmal.
July 4.	N. Y. K. Tokiwa Maru.
11.	O. S. K. Himalaya Maru.
13.	P. & O. K. Knight Templar.
17.	P. & O. K. Devanna.
23.	N. Y. K. Pyrrhus.
24.	N. Y. K. Belcher.
25.	P. & O. K. Lahore.
26.	N. Y. K. Jeppura.
27.	N. Y. K. Cyprius.
28.	N. Y. K. Titan.
29.	N. Y. K. Orestes.
30.	N. Y. K. Alcinous.
31.	N. Y. K. Rheus.
32.	N. Y. K. Titania.
33.	N. Y. K. Polaris.
34.	N. Y. K. Andromeda.
35.	N. Y. K. Medea.
36.	N. Y. K. Jason.
37.	N. Y. K. Perseus.
38.</	

